

GET

gestures, when he made me know what and to whom his love was, you would have matched in yourself, those two rarely matched together, pity and delight. *Sidney, b. ii.*

When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we fall down; because the *gesture* of constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the behaviour of humility. *Hooter.*

To the dumbness of the *gesture*
One might interpret. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

2. Movement of the body.

Grace was in all her steps, heav'n in her eye,
In ev'ry *gesture* dignity and love! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Every one will agree in this, that we ought either to lay aside all kinds of *gesture*, or at least to make use of such only as are graceful and expressive. *Addison's Spectator, No. 408.*

To *GET* *sure*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To accompany with action or posture.

Our attire disgraceth it; it is not orderly read, nor *gestured* as befcometh. *Hobbes, b. v.*

Undertaking so to *gesture* and muffle up himself in his hood, as the duke's manner was, that none should discern him. *Watson's Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

To *GET*. *v. a.* pret. *I got*, anciently *gat*; part. pass. *got*, or *gotten*. [*gecan, gectan, Saxon.*]

1. To procure; to obtain.
Thine be the coffee, well hast thou it *got*. *Spenser's Poet.*

Of that which was our father's hath he *gotten* all this glory. *Gen. xxxi. 1.*

We *gat* our bread with the peril of our lives. *Sam. v. 9.*

The pains of hell *gat* hold upon me. *Pf. cxvii. 3.*

David *gat* him a name, when he returned from imiting of the Syrians. *2 Sa. viii. 13.*

Most of these things might be more exactly tried by the Torricellian experiments, if we could *ge* tubes so accurately blown that the cavity were perfectly cylindrical. *Boyle.*

Such a confidence, as has not been wanting to itself, in endeavouring to *ge* the utmost and clearest information about the will of God, that its power, advantages, and opportunities could afford it, is that great internal judge, whose absolution is a rational and sure ground of confidence. *South's Sermons.*

He infensibly *ge* a facility, without perceiving how; and that is attributed wholly to nature, which was much more the effect of use and practice. *Locke.*

He who attempts to *ge* another man into his absolute power, does thereby put himself into a state of war with him. *Locke.*

The man who lives upon alms, *ge* him his set of admirers, and delights in superiority. *Addison's Spectator, No. 219.*

Sphinx was a monster that would eat
Whatever stranger he could *ge*,
Unless his ready wit disclosed,
The subtle riddle she propos'd. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*

This practice is to be used at first, in order to *ge* a fixed habit of attention, and in some cases only. *Watts.*

The word *ge* is variously used: we say to *ge* money, to *ge* in, to *ge* off, to *ge* ready, to *ge* a stomach, and to *ge* a cold. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To force; to seize.
Such lofels and scatterlings cannot easily, by any constable, or other ordinary officer, be *gotten*, when they are challenged for any such fact. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The king seeing this, starting from where he sat,
Out from his trembling hand his weapon *gat*. *Daniel.*

All things, but one, you can restore;
The heart you *ge* returns no more. *Waller.*

3. To win.
Henry the sixth hath lost
All that which Henry the fifth had *gotten*. *Shakespeare's Hen. VI.*

He *gat* his people great honour, and he made battles, protecting the host with his sword. *1 Mac. iii. 3.*

To *ge* the day of them of his own nation, would be a most unhappy day for him. *2 Mac. v. 6.*

Auria held that course to have drawn the galleys within his great ships, who thundering amongst them with their great ordnance, might have opened a way unto his galleys to have *gotten* a victory. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

4. To have possession of; to hold.
To have possession of; to hold.
Then forcing thee, by fire he made thee bright;
Nay, thou hast *got* the face of man. *Herbert.*

5. To beget upon a female.
These boys are boys of ice; they'll none of her: sure they are bastards to the English, the French never *ge* them. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

Women with study'd arts they vex:
Ye gods destroy that impious sex;
And if there must be some t' invoke
Your pow'rs, and make your altars smoke,
Come down yourselves, and, in their place,
Ge a more just and nobler race. *Waller.*

Children they *ge* on their female captives.
If you'll take 'em as their fathers *ge* 'em, so and well; if not, you must stay 'till they *ge* a better generation. *Dryden.*

Has no man, but who has kill'd
A father, right to *ge* a child? *Prior.*

Let ev'ry married man, that's grave and wife,
Take a tartuff of known ability,
Who shall so settle lasting reformation;
First *ge* a son, then give him education. *Dorset.*

The god of day, descending from above,
Mixt with the day, and *ge* the queen of love. *Graville.*

6. To gain as profit.
Though creditors will lose one fifth of their principal and use, and landlords one fifth of their income, yet the debtors and tenants will not *ge* it. *Locke.*

7. To gain as superiority or advantage.
If they *ge* ground and vantage of the king,
Then join you with them like a rib of steel. *Shakespeare's H. IV.*

8. To earn; to gain by labour.
Nature and necessity taught them to make certain vessels of a tree, which they *ge* down, not with cutting, but with fire. *Locke.*

Having no mines, nor any other way of *getting* or keeping of riches but by trade, so much of our trade as is lost, so much of our riches must necessarily go with it. *Locke.*

If it be so much pains to count the money I would spend, what labour did it cost my ancestors to *ge* it? *Locke.*

9. To receive as a price or reward.
Any tax laid on foreign commodities in England raises their price, and makes the importer *ge* more for them; but a tax laid on your homed commodities lessens their price. *Locke.*

10. To learn.
Ge by heart the more common and useful words out of some judicious vocabulary. *Watts.*

11. To procure to be.
I shall shew how we may *ge* it thus informed, and afterwards preserve and keep it so. *South's Sermons.*

12. To put into any state.
Take no repulse, whatever she doth say;
For, *ge* you gone, she doth not mean away. *Shakespeare.*

About a fortnight before your ewes bring forth their young, they may be pretty well kept, to *ge* them a little into heat. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Helim, who was taken up in embalming the bodies, visited the place very frequently: his greatest perplexity was how to *ge* the lovers out of it, the gates being watched. *Guardian.*

13. To prevail on; to induce.
Though the king could not *ge* him to engage in a life of business, he made him however his chief companion. *Spektat.*

14. To draw; to hook.
With much communication will he tempt thee, and smiling upon thee *ge* out thy secrets. *Eccles. xiii. 11.*

By the marriage of his grandson Ferdinand he *ge* into his family the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary. *Addison.*

After having *ge* out of you every thing you can spare, I scorn to trespass. *Guardian, No. 167.*

15. To betake; to remove.
Ge you to bed on th' instant; I will be return'd forthwith. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Arise, *ge* thee out from this land. *Gen. xxxi. 11.*

Ge thee out, and depart hence. *Luke xiii. 31.*

Left they join also unto our enemies, and fight against us, and *ge* them up out of the land. *Ex. i. 10.*

Ge ye up in peace unto your father. *Gen. xlii. 17.*

Thus perplexed, he with all speed *ge* himself with his followers to the strong town of Mega, in hope to throw himself. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

16. To remove by force or art.
By the good direction of Auria she was quickly *ge* off the land again, and entered with the rest. *Knolles's History.*

The roving fumes of quicksilver, in evaporating, would oftentimes falten upon the gold in such plenty, as would put him to much trouble to *ge* them off from his rings. *Boyle.*

When mercury is *ge* by the help of the fire out of a metal, or other mineral body, we may suppose this quicksilver to have been a perfect body of its own kind. *Boyle.*

They are offended to see them wilful, and would be glad to *ge* out those weeds which their own hands have planted, and which now have taken too deep root to be easily extirpated. *Locke on Education.*

17. To put.
Ge on thy boots; we'll ride all night. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

18. To *GET* *off*. To sell or dispose of by some expedient.
Wood, to *ge* his halfpence *off*, offered an hundred pounds in his coin for seventy in silver. *Swift.*

To *GET*. *v. n.*
1. To arrive at any state or posture by degrees with some kind of labour, effort, or difficulty.
Phalantus was entrapped, and saw round about him, but could not *ge* out. *Sidney.*

You knew he walk'd o'er perils, on an edge
More likely to fall in than to *ge* o'er. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Away, *ge* thee down. *Ex. xix. 24.*

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Take a tartuff of known ability,
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If it displease thee, I will *ge* tie back again. *Num. xxii.*

The stranger shall *ge* up above thee very high, and thou shalt come down very low. *Deuter. xxviii. 43.*

The fox bragged what a number of shifts and devices he had to *ge* from the hounds, and the cat said he had but one, which was to climb a tree. *Bacon.*

Those that are very cold, and especially in their feet, cannot *ge* to sleep. *Bacon's Natural History.*

I utterly condemn the practice of the later times, that some who are pricked for their sins, and were fit, should *ge* out of the bill. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Being entered unto the Mahometan religion, he *ge* away unto the Christians, and hardly escaped from the battle. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

He would be at their backs before they could *ge* out of Armenia. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

She plays with his rage, and *ge* above his anger. *Denham.*

The latent air had *ge* away in bubbles. *Boyle.*

There are few bodies whose minute parts stick so close together, but that it is possible to meet with some other body whose small parts may *ge* between, and so disjoin them. *Boyle.*

There was but an insensible diminution of the liquor upon the reefs of whatever it was that *ge* through the cork. *Boyle.*

Although the universe, and every part thereof, are objects full of excellency, yet the multiplicity thereof is so various, that the understanding falls under a kind of dependency of *getting* through so great a task. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

If there should be any leak at the bottom of the vessel, yet very little water would *ge* in, because no air could *ge* out. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

O heav'n, in what a labyrinth am I led!
I could *ge* out, but she detains the thread! *Dryden.*

So have I seen some fearful hare maintain
A course, 'till tir'd before the dog the lay;
Who, stretch'd behind her, pants upon the plain,
Past pow'r to kill, as she to *ge* away. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

The more oily and light part of this mals would *ge* above the other, and swim upon it. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Having *ge* through the foregoing passage, let us go on to his next argument. *Locke.*

The removing of the pains we feel is the *getting* out of misery, and consequently the first thing to be done, in order to happiness, absent good. *Locke.*

If, having *ge* into the sense of the epistles, we will but compare what he says, in the places where he treats of the same subject, we can hardly be mistaken in his sense. *Locke.*